

APPENDIX IV A.ANTON DE WILDE.

1. In February 1943, KALE, in answer to a request from H.Q. for someone who could report fully to S.O.E. to be sent back from the field, reported that his chief assistant ANTON could leave in two weeks' time. He stated that ANTON was fully informed on all points.

On the 3rd March 1943, KALE signalled the identity of ANTON as follows:-

NICOLAAS DE WILDE.

Born 5th October 1903.

Address: Charlotte de Bourbon straat 228,  
The Hague.

In a later message he described ANTON as 1.80 in height fair, with blue eyes; having been a former Police Commissioner in Amsterdam Arnhem, who was now living illegally.

On the 13th of May, ANTON was signalled by KALE as having left Holland on the 12th. There is no doubt that he went out to Belgium by the BROADBEAN/GOLF line.

2. In Brussels he was met by the Belgian agent ARNAUD who conducted him to Paris, where he was met by the French Agent GLAZIER @ MARCEL, on or about May 17th, at a safe house provided by GLAZIER.
3. MARCEL, who was interrogated on 5th July 1943, and whose evidence I accept, describes ARNAUD by the field name of ADRIAN, as about 6ft. high, aged about 35, square cut and fairly stout, blue eyes, mousy to fair hair, fat rosy cheeks, square jaw, with no scars or pimples on his face; fattish hands; a real Dutch type, who spoke no French. His identity papers were in the name of VAN MULLER.
4. As the LYSANDER Operation by which it was intended to extricate ANTON could not be performed that moon, and as it was thought unsafe for him, as a Dutchman, to remain in Paris until the next moon, he returned on the 20th May to Brussels with ARNAUD. On the 8th June ARNAUD and ANTON returned to Paris, where, on the morning of the 9th, they were met, as had previously been arranged between them, at the Restaurant des Capucines, by MARCEL. Shortly afterwards, ANTON was arrested outside the cafe, as set out in the interrogation of MARCEL which forms part of this Appendix.
5. KALE was advised of this casualty by signal from H.Q. on the 14th and 16th of June, and replied that ANTON had been living illegally in Holland to escape arrest for "assisting R.A.F. pilots to fly", and that he KALE was sure that ANTON would declare this as a reason for attempting to escape. Nothing further has been heard of ANTON from any source.
6. On the 13th May, the O.D. wireless set sent a signal:

"Do you know DE WILDE pretending to act for you?"

After reference to S.O.E. an answer was sent that DE WILDE was a member of a sister organisation (i.e. S.O.E., who at that time assumed that the message referred to ANTON).

7. On the 28th May, a long cable was received from Dutch Diplomatic sources in Berne having courier contact with the O.D., which stated that a Dutch indigenous organisation had been betrayed by a person using the names of TOON and A.C. de WILDE, who was supposed to have proved his legitimacy to VORRINK (a subversive worker in Holland whom the S.O.E. agents PARSNIP and SPINACH had been instructed/in collaboration with POTATO, and whom the SOE agent CARROT had also had the mission of contacting) by having read by Radio Orange a letter of Meyer SLUYSER now in this country.
8. On the 9th June, Berne gave further particulars stating that DE WILDE claimed to be an Allied agent, having as his mission Invasion preparations, and that on the arrest of VORRINK, DE WILDE and his wife and parents-in-law were arrested, but were probably released a short time afterwards.
9. On the 21st June 1943, the O.D. wireless stated:
- "Since long time we know with absolute certainty that two persons, both code name DE WILDE working for the Enemy".
- This might refer to the S.O.E. agents GOLF and TENNIS, whose real names were both DE WILDE, and who are reported by CHIVE and SPROUT to have been in the Concentration Camp at Haaren with the two latter.
10. On the 6th June the Netherlands Consul General in Sweden wrote to the Dutch Prime Minister in this country, giving information obtained from a Mr. VAN HOUTEN, who had lately escaped from Holland, that VORRINK had claimed to be in contact with London through a certain ANTON, who called himself DE WILDE, and claimed to belong to the family of the former Minister of that name. VAN HOUTEN further stated that ANTON claimed to have engineered the broadcast of a message from Radio Orange:
- "JACOB's papers have arrived".
- In fact, such a message was broadcast by Radio Orange on the 23rd March at the request of S.O.E. Agent SPINACH, in one of his "Victory" messages on the 20th March 1943. VAN HOUTEN described ANTON as a man of 35 years, whose face was marred by pimples.
11. Early in August 1943, the Dutch Minister in Berne reported that DE WILDE very definitely works for the Enemy, and described him as, aged 28, but looks 35, height 1 m. 80; eyes almond, nose crooked, hair dark, and stated that he had been identified as "Antonius van WAALS" who had worked for the Sicherheitsdienst since 1940, and who had stayed with J. de BEER, Rochusenstaat, Rotterdam. It is to be noted that this is the name and address given by the signal of the 1st December 1940 by KALE via CUCUMBER as a contact address to which agents could be sent.
12. In a Hague newspaper of the 21st July 1943, there is a report that on the 19th July, Antonius van WAALS was assassinated in a street in Rotterdam, but in an Extract from German Intelligence Activities in Holland, issued by S.I.S. on the 29th November 1943, there is a statement as follows:-
- "Antonius van WAALS @ DE WILDE @ VAN DILLON of Rochusenstraat 60 or 66 Rotterdam, who was advertised by the Germans as having been assassinated in July 1943, but is known to have been active since near Arnhem, has now been reported as having been seen in Utrecht in August 1943 and Nijmegen September 1943".
- DE BEER's address, as given by KALE, was Rochusenstaat 25.
13. On this material, the ANTON DE WILDE who was arrested in Paris on the 9th June cannot be identical with the DE WILDE who is described as a German agent.

## EXTRACT FROM INTERROGATION OF MARCEL

ARREST OF ADRIAN

Source met ADRIAN for the first time about May 17th, 1943, when he came with ARNAUD to the safe house, whose address Source had provided. ADRIAN was staying at a hotel known to ARNAUD, where the fiches were not sent in.

Source described ADRIAN as about 6 ft., aged about 35; square cut and fairly stout; blue eyes, mousy to fair hair; fat, rosy cheeks, square jaw, with no scars on his face; fattish hands. A real Dutch type. He does not speak French. ARNAUD said he spoke German fluently, but would not speak it. His identity papers, Source thinks, were in the name of VAN MULLER.

As Source decided it was impossible to do the operation before June, he agreed to ADRIAN's suggestion that he should return with ARNAUD to Brussels, which they did on the evening of May 20th, having fixed a rendez-vous for the Capucines for 10 o'clock on June 9th. Between May 20th. and June 9th. Source had no contact with ADRIAN and ARNAUD, and no one knew of the rendez-vous except the son of the friends at the safe house.

They met at the Capucines as arranged, ADRIAN and ARNAUD being already there when Source arrived. Only about five tables were in use inside the café, the rest of the café being roped off for cleaning, and at one of the tables on the terrace outside the café, was a civilian in a grey hat and a mackintosh, with nothing on the table in front of him. ARNAUD afterwards said he did not think this man was there when they arrived: up to about a minute before Source arrived, the café was empty, and then suddenly it was full of people.

They had been there a little time and Source was in conversation with ARNAUD, when he noticed ARNAUD looking over his shoulder at two German officers dressed in green uniforms (they might have been Feldgendarmarie) questioning other people. Immediately ADRIAN got up and with his hands in his pockets, walked out: not fast enough to be in a hurry, and not slow enough to be quite natural. The German officer looked up, watched ADRIAN go out and went on with the examination. ARNAUD who saw ADRIAN being taken across the road by a civilian, said to Source: 'They have arrested ADRIAN.' Source told him to be quiet, and they proceeded to discuss their cover story. The German officer then asked for their papers, which he examined thoroughly, but took no further action. Source and ARNAUD left the café separately and Source joined MONIQUE and DELPHIN at the Napolitain.

Three theories are possible: (a) that the Germans knew of the rendez-vous: (b) that ADRIAN and ARNAUD had been followed to the café: (c) that ADRIAN's arrest was a mere chance. It was quite certain that he had been arrested as at 4 o'clock the following afternoon ARNAUD still had no news of him.

(a) Source thinks it unlikely that the Germans knew of the rendez-vous. ADRIAN and ARNAUD had only arrived back in Paris the previous evening, and ARNAUD said that ADRIAN had behaved very well in Brussels. If the civilian in the grey hat and the mackintosh, who appears to have been the same civilian who conducted ADRIAN across the road from the Capucines, had been there when ADRIAN and ARNAUD arrived, then there might have been some reason for the theory that the rendez-vous was known: but, on the other hand, ARNAUD does not think that the civilian was there when they arrived.

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(b) If ADRIAN and ARNAUD had been followed to the café, it seems strange that both were not arrested. Source does not think it likely that they went to the café separately, since ARNAUD would probably not have left ADRIAN alone as he spoke no French.

(c) It seems most likely that the Germans were conducting a raffle and that ADRIAN was taken by chance. He and ARNAUD had an agreement that if anything happened to them, they would separate, and that is probably the reason why ADRIAN, who was nearest the door, got up and left. He may also have thought this was the wisest course as he did not speak French. Source thinks it may have been a raffle as the Germans came back to the café five minutes after he and ARNAUD had left, and again five minutes after that, and then men in helmets searched the whole area. He also thinks the German officer must have had men waiting outside, since he took no notice of ADRIAN's leaving the café. The reason he thinks ADRIAN alone was taken, was that when the German officers came into the café, Source was talking to ARNAUD, and ADRIAN may have seemed to be nothing to do with them.

ADRIAN's cover story was probably the same as ARNAUD's - the black market; but he had photographs stuck in his shoes, probably on the soles of his feet.



## APPENDIX V

### SPINACH

1. CARROT was sent to the Field blind on the 27th February, 1942, as a sabotage organiser in ROTTERDAM, and one of his tasks was to get news of KOOS VORRINK, the ex-President of the Socialist Democratic Workers Party. He was to contact VORRINK through one VINUS, whose address he had been given by MAX SLUYSER in this country before he left.

CARROT, however, soon left Holland, without fulfilling any of his tasks.

2. Accordingly PARSNIP and SPINACH, who were sent to the Field together on the 22nd June, 1942, were instructed to collaborate with POTATO, who had arrived by sea route on the 19th April, in contacting VORRINK.

3. In October 1942 MAX SLUYSER received a letter from AMSTERDAM, apparently from VINUS, which seemed to indicate that CARROT, who was still missing, could be located through VINUS. Accordingly it was decided to ask CABBAGE (who had gone to a CATARRH reception committee on the 1st October, 1942, with the mission of contacting PARSNIP and collaborating with him in sabotage) to try to contact VINUS or CARROT.

4. On the 21st November SPINACH reported contact had been made with VINUS through one ALEX WINS of AMSTERDAM, whose address had been given to PARSNIP and SPINACH before they went into the Field as a means of contacting VINUS. This is curious, as in August SPINACH had reported that WINS was too dangerous, and that he hoped to find some other means of contacting VINUS if possible.

5. After making contact with VINUS, as above described, SPINACH reported that VINUS wished the bona-fides of himself, CABBAGE and PARSNIP to be established by causing a message to be broadcast on Radio Orange, beginning with the words:

"This is a letter for VINUS ....."

and containing at some point the name which VINUS had used in his letter to MAX SLUYSER. This broadcast was made, and acknowledged with thanks by SPINACH on the 4th December, 1942.

It appears that CARROT was found through VINUS during the month of December, 1942, but SPINACH reported that VINUS had found him "light-minded and unreliable."

This is extraordinary, because according to CARROT he had left Holland in September, 1942.

6. After Christmas SPINACH started sending a long series of "Victory Traffic" from VINUS in addition to his usual traffic for PARSNIP and CABBAGE. These "Victory" messages consisted of vague and verbose political information intended for Queen WILHELMINA. During January 1943 twelve were sent, the last of which was signed KOOS VORRINK.

7. The "Victory" traffic continued through February and March, the last being the twenty-second of the series dated 20th March, 1943, in which SPINACH asked that the receipt should be acknowledged by broadcasting on Radio Orange a message:

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"Jacob's papers have arrived"

which was in fact done on the 23rd March.

8. On the 2nd April, SPINACH's transmitter was heard for the last time, but the signal was completely undecipherable and ended with a long emission as if the operator's hand was resting on the key. On the 7th and 13th April, POTATO via EB ENEZER reported that SPINACH had been arrested on the 2nd of April while transmitting.